

## Britain explodes nuclear bomb

LONDON, Aug. 26, (R). — The first British nuclear test in two years was carried out underground today at the U.S. testing grounds in Nevada, the defence ministry announced.

Britain last tested a nuclear device with U.S. cooperation, also in Nevada, in 1974.

Today's device had a yield range of 20 to 150 kilotons.

The 1963 partial nuclear tests ban treaty allows underground nuclear tests but bans them in the atmosphere, outer space and underwater.

# JORDAN TIMES

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## Khleifawi leaves after two-day integration talks



Syrian Premier Khleifawi, followed by his Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, bids farewell to Jordanian officials in Amman Thursday. (JNA photo).

AMMAN. — Syrian Prime Minister Abdul Rahman Khleifawi and the accompanying delegation left here for Damascus at the end of a two-day visit. During their stay the Syrian delegates participated in the meetings of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee which held here two sessions of talks at the Prime Ministry, on Wednesday evening and Thursday morning, on further steps to consolidate Jordanian-Syrian integration.

Presided over by Major-General Khleifawi and Prime Minister Mudar Badran, the committee, at the end of its meetings issued a communique Thursday stating that the two parties had reviewed cooperation and integration steps achieved so far in the political and diplomatic fields and expressed satisfaction over the two countries' unified position at Arab and International forums. The Syrian and Jordanian sides also reviewed the current Arab situation, in particular the Lebanese conflict, on which the two sides hold identical views.

The communique called on the various committees set up by the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee to pursue their work towards planning for joint projects between the two countries and step up measures to unify laws and regulations in the various fields.

On industrial cooperation, the communique requested the pertinent committee to meet under the chairmanship of the Syrian and Jordanian ministers of industry, not later than one month from date, to coordinate the implementation of projected joint industrial ventures, not to mention coordination between similar existing industries in the two countries. The Customs Committee for its part, has been entrusted with the completion of its work on unifying duties levied on raw materials used in similar industries in the two countries and those on heavy industry and equipment imported by them.

The Syrian and Jordanian ministers of the Interior are to meet, the communique adds, to study and solve any obstacle standing in the way of free movement of persons between Jordan and Syria. As for the Agricultural Committee, it is to work out a detailed agricultural cooperation plan, in particular to develop pastures and set up feedstuff centres in the desert regions of the two countries and, to ensure necessary water resources.

A special committee will be called on to convene in order to amend the agreement concluded in 1953 relevant to the exploitation of the Yarmuk waters, in conformity with what has been decided by the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee.

Finally, studies are to be undertaken for the establishment of a new modern railroad between Amman and the Syrian border.

The communique concluded that the higher committee has decided to hold its next meeting in November this year.

The Syrian delegation was seen off at the airport by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, the Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouni, and other officials.

## Franjeh asks for Arab summit meet in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Aug. 26, (AFP). — Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh asked today for the proposed Arab summit on the Lebanese civil war to be held in Lebanon itself, Arab League mediator Hassan Sabri Al Kholi disclosed after he had a talk with the president. Normally, when a country invites Arab heads of state to hold a summit on its soil, "the invitation is accepted, if nothing prevented that," Mr. Al Kholi told newsmen. "Personally, I hope the meeting could be held in Lebanon. There is no security problem."

The capital was relatively quiet today as conservative Lebanese leaders conferred with Mr. Al Kholi about his new peace plan.

There was sporadic cannon fire on the city centre and shelling of residential quarters, particularly in the southeast suburbs, where rightist forces claimed they repulsed a breakthrough attempt by leftists and Palestinians.

Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, a Maronite leader, suggested several days ago holding the summit where Arab leaders could see the Lebanese situation for themselves.

Mr. Al Kholi said the date for the summit will be set "the day when 11 countries have agreed to meet." Six have done so already, and four others are going to soon, he said — Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and the United Arab Emirates.

Mr. Al Kholi this morning met Mr. Franjeh's elected successor, Elias Sarkis, but was unable to say whether Mr. Sarkis would represent Lebanon at the summit, rightist Radio Amchit said.

Talks to safeguard cohesion of the leftist front were undertaken today by Hani Hassan, a member of the central command of Fateh, the biggest Palestinian organisation.

A well informed source said he talked with Moslem moderates Premier Rashid Karami and former Premier Saeb Salam. They said they were ready for reconciliation with Kamal Jumblatt, leader of the left, but he was posing conditions, the source said.

The Voice of Lebanon Radio of the rightist Phalangist Party reported that Mr. Al Kholi's peace plan called for withdrawal of the various militia factions to their traditional positions.

In a second stage, there would be strict implementation of the 1969 and 1973 agreements restricting the movements of armed Palestinians inside Lebanon, the broadcast added.

"Lebanese forces" (conservatives) will take a stand on the peace plan in a joint meeting of their leaders with Mr. Al Kholi tomorrow.

Mr. Chamoun and Pierre Gemayel, head of the Phalangists, unified their position regarding the plan today, informed sources said, after separate talks with Mr. Al Kholi.

Radio Amchit, loyal to the president, reported that blind shelling of residential neighbourhoods has "practically ceased." The leftist radio said it had "diminished noticeably."

Radio Amchit said there were exchanges of artillery fire between Tripoli, in northern Lebanon, and the rightist town of Zghorta, the president's home town.

The radio said there was also fighting around Mtein and Aintoura, leftist-held villages in the mountains northeast of the capital.

In another development, President-elect Sarkis will pay an official visit to Damascus on Monday, the newspapers Al Nahar and Al Amal reported today.

They said he was asked to the Syrian capital by President Hafez Assad.

Mr. Sarkis is due to take over as president on Sept. 23.

In Washington, the U.S. State Department denied today it had any intention of opening a consulate in rightist-held territory in Lebanon.

It was reported in Beirut yesterday that Washington "envisaged" opening a consulate at Jounieh, the "capital" of the rightists. It is inaccessible to all embassies in Lebanon, which are in the leftist-held part of Beirut.

A State Department spokesman pointed out that the U.S. government wants to see Lebanon's territorial unity restored.

In Moscow, meanwhile, the Soviet Union today proclaimed its outright support for Palestinian and leftist groups in Lebanon. The Soviet pronouncement ca-

me in a statement on the conflict from the semi-official Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, which was also unusually critical of the continuing role of Syrian peace-making forces in Lebanon.

The statement repeated earlier Soviet allegations that the Lebanese crisis was largely the result of plotting by Israel and "aggressive NATO circles" with right-wing forces, who it said were committing "new atrocities."

"The Soviet people emphatically condemn criminal interference in Lebanese affairs by Israel and the imperialist forces supporting it, and regard this interference as a new act of aggression by Israel against the Arab people," the statement added.

The Soviet people actively support the positions of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the Lebanese national-patriotic forces which favour a settlement of the Lebanese crisis without any foreign interference," it said.

## Peres: Israel wants agreement

TEL AVIV, Aug. 26, (R). — Israeli Defence Minister Shimon Peres said today that Israel was ready for another agreement with Syria and offered to cooperate with Egypt in development projects.

Speaking to officers at the Senior Staff College here, Mr. Peres said: "We must continue to signal Syria that we are ready for another agreement with it, and (signal) Egypt that, in the framework of the existing agreements, Israel is ready for further agreements to help development in this region." Mr. Peres said.



TAKING REFUGE — A family takes advantage of the lull in the fighting to make its way from the rightwing to the leftist side of Beirut Thursday. (AP wirephoto).

## Anarchy reigns as Soweto violence continues

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 26, (R). — Blacks battled each other in South Africa's violence-torn township of Soweto today and police came under attack when they tried to separate the warring factions in a situation of virtual anarchy, eyewitnesses reported.

"Everything is wrecked," said a police spokesman describing the battles between Zulus and other blacks.

Fierce fighting was reported to have spread through the black community, located near Johannesburg, on the third successive day of battles fought by Zulus brandishing pangas (cane knives), spears, axes and clubs.

The Zulus had wreaked havoc on Tuesday and Wednesday as they charged through Soweto chasing youths who had tried to enforce an anti-government strike by black workers.

Prior to today's violence, the official police death toll listed 21 killed and 107 wounded. But unofficial reports put the number of

dead at 36, with many other blacks wounded or maimed.

Again today it was Zulu workers from a hostel in West Soweto who led the violence, according to black reporters on the scene.

Many bodies found in the streets and backyards of battered Soweto bore panga wounds.

Police had hoped that, with the ending of the three-day strike, the Zulu backlash would also end today.

Instead, according to reliable township sources, groups of Zulus boarded trucks and invaded schools in neighbouring districts. Much of the violence that began in Soweto on June 16 and has continued intermittently since then has started with demonstrations by school students.

At Naledi school, children scat-

tered and ran for their lives as the Zulus arrived waving pangas and clubs, according to reporters for the black news of the World.

More Zulus were reported to have descended on two other schools.

As the news spread, residents banded together, armed themselves and set off in a fleet of cars for the Zulu hostel. Witnesses police intercepted them out the hostel and the counter-attack fizzled out.

Several policemen were injured seriously, as residents armed on the hostel and were fired by gunfire, police said.

Hostel dwellers are regarded as some extent as outcasts in Soweto because they are mostly Africans working here on short-term contracts.

[Continued on page 6]

## Following Lockheed commission report Prince Bernhard to resign his post with Dutch armed forces

THE HAGUE, Aug. (R) — Prince Bernhard, husband of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, has agreed to resign his posts with the Dutch armed forces and industry following severe criticism of his behaviour by a commission of inquiry into a Lockheed bribery scandal.

Prime Minister Joop den Uyl told a special session of parliament today that the 65-year-old prince had shown himself "open to dishonourable favours and offers" and had "harmed the interests of the state."

The three-man commission, set up to investigate allegations that the prince took 1.1 million dollars in bribes from America's Lockheed Aircraft Corporation to help it sell its planes, said he had once written a letter to Lockheed asking for a commission.

"The request made by him to Lockheed in a letter in his own handwriting resulted in him being able to expect a sum of one million dollars if the Netherlands government should decide to procure the P-3 Orion (reconnaissance plane), the report said.

The commission's 238-page report said Prince Bernhard had intended that the money should be used for the benefit of the World

Wildlife Fund, of which he is president.

It said the prince, as inspector-general of the Dutch armed forces, "could be in no doubt regarding the significance of his letters and he bears the full responsibility for their contents."

The commission came to no firm conclusions about whether the prince had actually received a payment of one million dollars in the early 1960s.

During its six-month probe, the commission audited all the prince's personal accounts, but found no trace of any money received from Lockheed or any other aircraft company.

But it said it had been unable to discover the origins of a sum of 62,000 dollars which had been "disbursed for the benefit of the prince in 1965."

The report quoted testimony given by former Lockheed President Carl Kottchian to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission in April which indicated that Prince Bernhard had approached another former Lockheed official to ask for the "commission" on sales of Orion aircraft.

The prince asked for a commission of between four and six million dollars, the report said.

[Continued on page 6]

## Barre moves to ward off rift with Gaullists

PARIS, Aug. 26, (Agencies). — France's new prime minister, economist Raymond Barre, set about forming a government today with the virtual assurance that the wounded Gaullist Party would remain in the ruling coalition.

Mr. Barre, 52, was promoted from foreign trade minister to the premiership when Gaullist champion Jacques Chirac quit yesterday in a bitter dispute with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Informed sources said Mr. Barre would try to repair Gaullist ill-feelings over Mr. Chirac's departure by installing Gaullist "baron" Olivier Guichard in a high cabinet post, probably as minister of state.

Mr. Guichard, 56, was an intimate of General de Gaulle and twice served as his chief administrative aide before assuming various ministerial posts. But has avoided taking up extreme Gaullist positions and is seen as a moderate.

With the Barre cabinet due to be announced tomorrow, Mr. Guichard's inclusion ought to check any temptation the Gaullists might have felt to quit the ruling majority in parliament, which would have brought the new government's immediate downfall.

Mr. Guichard dined with President Giscard d'Estaing last night and conferred this morning with Mr. Barre, an economic expert less well known in France than in

Brussels, where he served as vice-president of the European Common Market Commission from 1967 to 1972.

As minister of state, Mr. Guichard would have the same senior status as Justice Minister Jean Lecanuet and Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski, leaders of the pro-Giscard Centre Reform Movement and the Independent Republican Party. Both are expected to be retained in high posts.

Their parties are allied with the Gaullists in the government coalition, and it was rivalry within the three-sided partnership which led

D'Estaing soft-pedals change in premiers — p. 3

to the split between President Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Chirac. The sources said that a fourth senior ministry would be allotted to radical Michel Durafour, the Minister for Labour in Mr. Chirac's cabinet.

The picture that emerged from the resignation upheaval was that Mr. Chirac wanted more power to consolidate his position as overall coalition chief. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing refused to give it him fearful he was trying to usurp presidential power.

The Barre appointment, ending weeks of political nervousness here, had a healthy effect on the fr-

anc which gained strength on all foreign exchange markets.

President Giscard d'Estaing has set his new premier the chief tasks of stabilising the franc, which has bled almost 10 per cent in value against the dollar this year, and of curbing inflation, running well above the official 1976 goal of 8.5 per cent.

The president is expected to assume more direct control of political affairs in hopes of forging a single "Giscardist" movement for the 1978 general election, on which his future depends.

Sources revealed that the way in which Mr. Chirac resigned yesterday had opened up the beginnings of a split in the Gaullist ranks. They said a number of Gaullists, including former premiers Jacques Chaban-Delmas and Michel Debre, disapproved of the way in which Mr. Chirac had complained publicly that the president was unwilling to grant him the powers needed to face economic and political problems.

Mr. Chirac, meanwhile, is planning a comeback in parliament, where substitute member Henri Belcourt represented his constituency in the Corrèze department of central France since Mr. Chirac entered the government. Doctor Belcourt is to resign to enable the former premier to contest the se-

[Continued on page 6]

## Ford reorganises his election campaign team

VAIL, Colorado, Aug. 26, (AFP). President Gerald Ford has reorganised his election campaign committee, naming as its new head James Baker, a leading force in achieving Mr. Ford's nomination at the Republican convention.

Former campaign chairman Rogers Morton, suffering from poor health, will now head a committee coordinating various organisations backing Mr. Ford.

Stuart Spencer, who played an active role in the state primary election campaigns, will define major political orientations for the final campaign against Democratic Party nominee Jimmy Carter.

Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, the Republican nominee to succeed him — Robert Dole — and former Texas Governor John Connally will arrive at this mountain resort tomorrow night for meetings in which their campaign tasks will be assigned.

Mr. Ford said he had a telephone conversation with his defeated rival Ronald Reagan, and that the latter reaffirmed his intention of campaigning for Mr. Ford's election after resting up.

The president denied that he conceded the loss of New York, Texas and southern states to Mr. Carter in the Nov. 2 election.

"We expect an active campaign (by the Republicans) in the south and in Texas," the president said.

On Sunday, on his way back to Washington after a week's vacation, Mr. Ford will stop in Yellow-

stone National Park where he spent several summers as a park ranger (guard) when he was a student.

He will hold a reunion with friends of his Rocky Mountain days.

In another presidential development a new book published in Houston, Texas, today theorised that President Richard Nixon led to destroy the tape recording that forced his resignation because he hoped to sell them later "a fortune."

The book was written by L. Jaworski, the special prosecutor whose methodical pursuit of Watergate investigation forced president to resign two years ago.

Mr. Nixon's "background shed him to be a man greedy for both money and power," Mr. Jaworski wrote.

He said Mr. Nixon would have survived the Watergate investigation and still be president if he had destroyed the recordings proved he covered up White House involvement in the burglary of Democratic Party headquarters in the Watergate building.

In a separate development President Ford has sliced deeply into Jimmy Carter's lead, a nationwide poll showed today.

A Gallup Poll gave Mr. Carter a margin of only 10 percentage points over the Republican president, compared to 23 points in similar survey two weeks ago. Mr. Ford and his campaign staff were buoyed by the poll.

هكذا من الاصل



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## The U.S. election-4

Jimmy Carter's position of total, unquestioning backing Israel runs up against the problem that the Arabs generally see Israeli intransigence as the main obstacle to true peace in the Middle East. If a President Carter would translate his campaign rhetoric into actual American policy, this would not cement the stalemate that now exists in the Middle East.

The difference between Mr. Carter's talk and President Ford's policy has been clear. The Ford-Kissinger policy has been to support Israel, as America has always supported Israel, to make it clear to the Israelis that they must give way some point to legitimate Arab demands for concessions on territory and Palestinian rights. The difference, in fact, has been that between a candidate who can talk freely without worrying about the practical consequences of his ideas, and a president whose actions often have an immediate effect on people's lives (and deaths) in the Middle East.

The Ford posture on the Middle East is best indicated by a trial balloon of the Saunders statement last autumn, and the recent move by which President Ford trimmed a U.S. agricultural aid allocation to Israel from \$550 million to \$75 million.

The fact is that President Ford must work within the constraints of reality, and one of these is that there will be peace in the Middle East until Israel makes it clear that it is ready to live in the area without being a colonising, expansionist entity, and without maintaining the political and physical factors existing today that are built upon the denied rights of the Palestinians.

In the end, there is little difference between the Ford and Carter policies when one keeps in mind that the United States Congress has passed foreign aid bills that will allocate Israel a grand total of \$4.2 billion in the 1976 and 1977 fiscal years. It continues the trend of the past three years of American aid to Israel to the tune of over \$2 billion every year, and asks most bluntly of the exact relationship that exists between the United States and Israel.

The differences between Carter and Ford, or any candidates X and Y, will inevitably be differences of degree, not of kind, and of relatively inconsequential degree at that. The relevant matter at the moment is how the disproportionate political power of American Jews causes people like Jimmy Carter to scurry around in a new-found Zionist haze, and how this contrasts with the realisation by President Ford and Henry Kissinger that peace in the Middle East will not come by giving Israel everything it wants, but rather by trying to make it understand everything it must give up. Significantly enough, this realisation is starting to crop up among that key community of American Jews that is the bridge between Israeli fears of American munificence, and it is speeded up in part by such actions as President Ford "thanking" the PLO for aiding the evacuation of Americans from Beirut, or a stream of American senators who visit the Middle East and return home to press conferences emphasising the need for a more "balanced" American policy in the region.

When President Ford addresses American Jews, he routinely repeats the American commitment to Israel's survival, and adds that both sides must make concessions for peace. When Jimmy Carter speaks, he dwells on the need to stand up to Israel to the hilt, but generally neglects the Arab position or the central question of the conflict between Zionism and Palestinian nationalism.

When President Ford speaks or acts, he is constrained by the reality of what is possible in the Middle East. Jimmy Carter under no such constraints, and is hemmed in only by the limits of what his Zionist listeners want to hear. Thus, Carter's position statements on the Middle East have to be jettisoned with some appreciation of the domestic forces that in part dictate what he says. Mr. Carter is not offering policy; he is offering palliative. He is comforting those Zionist listeners to whom the uncertainty of a Carter presidency is settling.

In the end, the significance of the Carter-Ford positions on the Middle East only lies in the clear direction that has been set by the Ford-Kissinger approach to peace. It is indicative of what the Americans view as a realistic path to a resolution of the conflict, and it rests squarely on the bet that Israel can be made to budge. Whatever is to come from this approach, it will come from a President Carter as well as from a President Ford, because it is based on the logical reality of the intractable objectives of the Arabs and the Israelis. It is all, of course, taking the back seat these days to the Lebanese conflict, which must end before anything can happen between the Israelis, the Palestinians and the Arab states.

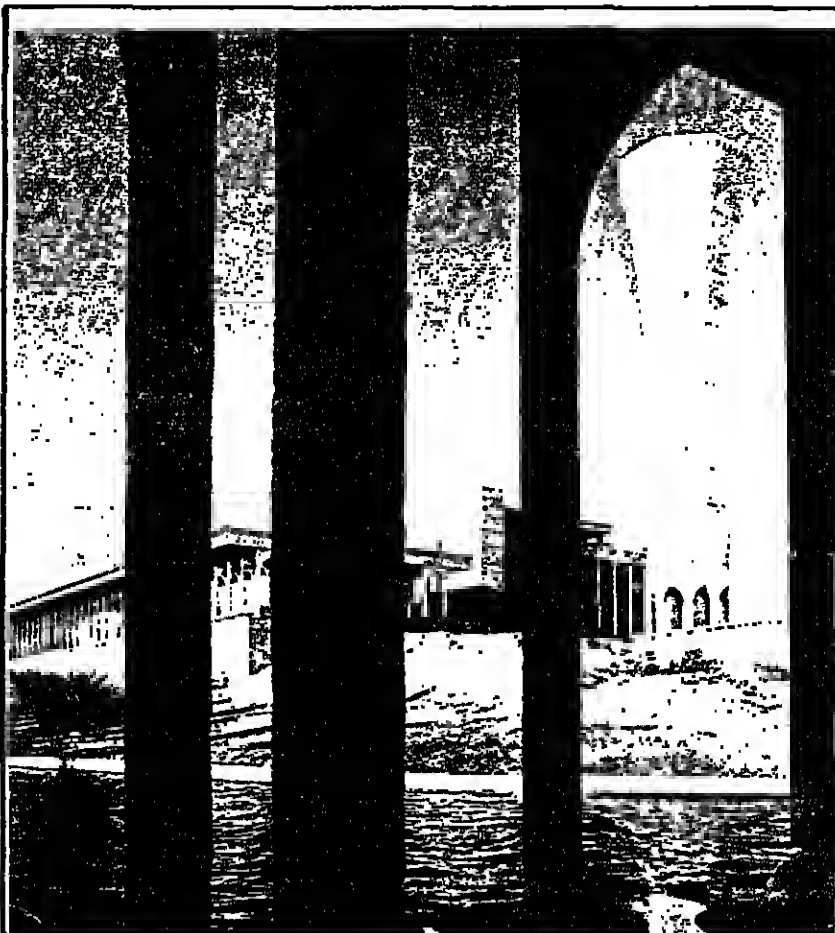
The events in the Middle East today point out how the local forces that will generate war or peace are to be found right here in the area. The attitudes of American presidents, presidential candidates, shed light on how the line-up of these local forces is perceived abroad, and, consequently, what the big powers will perceive it to be in their own best interests in the area. The Ford-Kissinger path has been an example of this, and the likelihood is that a President Carter would only shift into this same path in time. It is not unlike the process of little children who mature.



Earth people are disappointing. They have a square shape, one big ear, no head, and they eat rocks. However, they do have three legs...

## AOAD offers help in agriculture studies

AMMAN. — The regional bureau, or wish, to undertake, to enable based here, of the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD) Thursday requested from government agricultural institutions to supply the bureau with necessary detailed information on the agricultural studies they intend, study, in addition to its economic and agricultural feasibility, should be included in the information, the AOAD requested.



The University of Petroleum and Minerals at Dhahran, which is contributing to research into Saudi Arabia's vital raw material.

## SLIDE LECTURE

A slide lecture on "Ancient Carthage and Phoenician Expansion" will be given by former acting director of the Carthage Research Institute. Saturday, August 28, at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre, Third Circle, Jabal Amman.

## Amman's lady butcher: Avanti all the way

By Janset Berkok Shami  
Name : Rita Bisharat  
Age : 34  
Hair : Black  
Eyes : Dark Brown  
Profession : Butcher !

Yes, the attractive wife of a gentleman farmer and the mother of three children (two boys aged 16 and 8, and a girl aged 13) is a butcher by profession. This is yet another proof that Jordanian women are amazingly modern, in other words, AVANTI (go ahead), as Mrs. Bisharat's smart butchery is called.

The butchery is on the Wadi Seer road, not far off from the Third Circle of Jabal Amman. The accent of the colour scheme of the place is pale orange. There are several posters on the walls. A circular, molded, plastic table stands at a corner and has two comfortable chairs at two sides of it.

(The two chairs are occupied at the moment by both Mrs. Bisharat and myself, and there are two cu-

ps of coffee before us on the table.) But the butchery's most important feature is the meat counter where pieces of meat are arranged side by side, already cut and wrapped in cellophane paper.

Mrs. Bisharat talks as her sparkling eyes dart supervisory glances at her assistant who is busy cutting off some meat.

"When I first opened the butchery, I offered the meat all cut and ready. We did not cutting in front of the customers. But there is a kind of customer who likes to see the meat as it normally is before huying. So, in order to satisfy him, we had to compromise. Also, we used to prepare hamburgers ready for frying; but the customers discouraged us from doing that any more. Nowadays, however, my customers trust me and most of them place their orders by telephone.

The assistant had finished cutting and weighing the meat he was working on. He announced : "It came to two kilograms and eight hundred grams." Mrs. Bisharat answered him decisively : "Make it two and a half. Remove the extra fat. You know Mrs. ... doesn't like fat."

"What made you want to open a butchery?"

"My visit to London, two years ago. I was very impressed by the cleanliness of butcheries there. Also, I loved the idea of walking into a butchery, pointing out a piece of meat, and just have it wrapped up instantly. For me, it was wonderful to be able to walk out of the butchery with the piece of meat of one's choice, without having to wait for it to be cut off.

"So, I stayed in London longer than I had originally anticipated in order to have some training in meat-cutting, and on my return I

tried to apply the same system by opening a butchery myself."

"And are you pleased with the result?"

"As I have already said, I could not apply the same system as exactly as I wanted. But I am pleased. I am doing alright."

"Do you think you will get some competition from other ladies in the future?"

"I do not think so. Running a butchery is a much tougher job than running a coutuverture shop. I do most of the cutting myself, and I have to see that the machines, the counters, and the floors, are cleaned every evening. I like to keep in the practice of cutting so as to feel sure that if my assistant leaves me and goes to work at any other butchery I would still be able to carry on, all the same."

"Mrs. Bisharat, what did your children feel about their housewife-mother turning into a butchery?"

"They did not like it at the beginning. Especially my daughter and my elder son. Their friends kept asking them if it was true that their mother was a butcher. But they got over it in time, though. After several repetitions of the question, they answered : "Yes she is; what's wrong with that?"

Mrs. Bisharat's ambition is to go back to London and enrol in another three-month course on meat-cutting. If she realises her ambition, I feel sure fellow attendants at the course (be they male or female) will be impressed by this bright Jordanian woman. As a graduate of the Rosary School of Amman, she has a good command of the French language, as well as being absolutely fluent in English. In addition to her linguistic achievements, she possesses a wealth of general knowledge.

## National Brief

● AMMAN : Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam Thursday received the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Amman.

## Arab Press Commentary

Al Dustour and Al Shaab Thursday welcomed the current visit to Amman of Syrian Prime Minister Abdul Rahman Khleifawi and his accompanying party of ministers to reside, with Prime Minister Mudar Badran, over meetings of the joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee. The meetings are to review the steps already achieved within the coordination and integration plan between Damascus and Amman, and to consider new steps for the future, as a prelude to a meeting between His Majesty King Hussein and Syrian President Hafez Assad.

Al Dustour views the higher committee meeting as a fast step towards an important episode in the process of the two countries' integration and coordination in the cultural, political, economic, industrial and educational fields.

Al Shaah notes that the Amman meeting was the first since both Prime Ministers Badran and Khleifawi took office nearly one month ago.

"The present Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement is the only bright spot in the heaving waves of the turbulent Arab sea ... and is the only picture that inspires hope for the future in the souls of the Arabs," the paper states.

Writing in the same vein, Al Thawra of Damascus says the higher committee meetings and what has already been achieved confirm that the coordination and integration march of the two brotherly countries is advancing firmly towards the achievement of the aims of the two peoples, and the orienting of these steps in the direction of Arab unity.



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Tokyo, Japan

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fil:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	588.0	594.0
French franc	66.9	67.2
Swiss franc	130.0	131.6
German mark	131.2	134.6
Iraqi dinar	952.0	962.0
Syrian pound	81.5	81.9
Egyptian pound	485.0	500.0
Lebanese pound	104.5	106.2
U.A.E. dirham	83.5	84.0

## Television

Channel 3 & 6 :	18.45 Arabic series
10.00 Quran	20.00 News in Arabic
10.15 Religious talk	
10.30 Cartoons	Channel 3 :
10.45 Encyclopaedia Britannica	19.30 Religious programme
11.00 Three stooges	20.30 Arabic series
11.45 Arabic series	21.30 Panel discussion
12.00 Big valley	Channel 6 :
13.00 Arabic series	19.30 News in Hebrew
17.00 Quran	19.45 Varieties
17.05 Religious talk	20.30 Please sir
17.25 Cartoons	21.00 Zero one
17.50 Ramadan riddle	21.10 A family at war
18.00 Arabic series	22.00 News in English
18.05 Religious programme	22.15 The rookies (on both channels)

## Amman Airport

Departures :	Arrivals :
7.00 Kuwait	8.00 Cairo (EA)
8.00 Cairo	9.30 Kuwait (KAC)
9.00 Cairo (EA)	11.20 Damascus, Aleppo (Sy. A)
10.00 Cairo	12.10 Kuwait (KAC)
10.15 Kuwait (KAC)	14.00 Cairo
10.30 Kuwait	14.05 Aqaba (Sy. A)
11.30 Frankfurt	16.10 Kuwait
12.00 Aqaba (Sy. A)	16.20 Jeddah, Medina, Treef (SAA)
14.45 Damascus (Sy. A)	16.40 Paris
17.00 Kuwait	16.45 Kuwait (KAC)
18.00 Baghdad, Dhahran	16.45 Cairo
18.15 Tabouk, Medina, Jeddah (SAA)	17.05 Jeddah, Medina, Tabouk (SAA)
19.30 Dubai, Karachi	18.00 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens
20.00 Kuwait	
20.30 Tehran	
22.55 Doha, Muscat	

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# Jimmy Carter: the lonesome symbol of devotion to politics

This third of five detailed articles about Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter, by the Christian Science Monitor's Southern bureau chief, reports on the views of close Carter friends, relatives, and political associates.

By John Dillin  
ATLANTA, GA. (CSM). — Jimmy Carter — as usual — was on a tight schedule. As he strode through the Atlanta airport he unexpectedly met his sister, Ruth Stapleton, who was about to catch a plane.

The brother and sister ran up to one another, embraced, then looked at their watches. Ruth, who lives in North Carolina and seldom sees her brother, had just 15 minutes to catch her plane to Hawaii.

"Jimmy," she said, "let's visit 5 minutes; then you work for 5 minutes and I'll sit here with you while you work; then it will take me 5 minutes to get to my gate."

"Great," Mr. Carter replied.

So for the next five minutes, recalls Ruth, "We had a delightful time. We talked about family and funny things in the campaign like two real good friends. And I looked at my watch when the five minutes were up and said: 'Okay.'"

"Just like that, Jimmy said: 'Jody, where's the schedule?' as though I weren't there. (Jody Powell is the Carter press secretary.) He said not one more word to me."

"Five minutes later, I looked at my watch and said: 'Jim, I've got to go. Good-bye, honey.' And he kissed me good-bye and I left."

Jimmy, his sister observes, drives himself hard, schedules every minute. He is a perfectionist.

"I can imagine," she says, recalling the airport encounter, "that it would terribly offend another sister who hadn't seen her brother in ages, and here she had only 15 minutes."

But the former Georgia governor is that way, say his friends, relatives, and acquaintances. He is intense, giving full attention to what he is doing. In a flash he can

shift gears to a totally different person or subject.

In some quarters, Mr. Carter has won a reputation for being abrupt, grumpy, and a loner — a reputation most friends say he does not deserve.

Ordinarily, one would expect the public to be familiar by now with the ins and outs of his personality and character. In the past 18 months Mr. Carter has made 2,050 speeches, travelled tens of thousands of miles, and won millions of votes.

Yet, most voters have little idea where he stands on issues, according to opinion polls. And his personal characteristics remain something of a mystery beyond his flashing smile and his religious ties. (One critic even charged the smile was fake.)

Who is this man — the real Jimmy Carter, who, within four months may be elected president of the United States?

Close friends, relatives, and political contemporaries describe him with a shower of adjectives: smart, intense, ambitious, well-read, soft-spoken, demanding, highly motivated, self-controlled, hard-hitting, tough, stubborn, pious (but not overly), meticulous, a good listener, somewhat intolerant of weakness.

They also tell what he is not: vindictive, loud, profane (though he will cuss occasionally), a backslapper, aloof, a loner.

He has been described as moody (he is sometimes) & hot-tempered.

He gets angry, friends say, as do most human beings. But he does not explode, shout, or turn red. That is not his style. He just turns cool.

Lt. Gov. Zell Miller of Georgia worked with Mr. Carter for years as a Democratic state official. As-

ked about Mr. Carter's temper, he said:

"He never chews you out. But if he's mad, you know it."

How? "Well, he doesn't say as much when he's not mad ... He seems to say to himself 'You're wrong I'm mad at you, and I'm not going to waste any more time with you.' And he puts his mind into another gear and starts thinking about something else. The window rolls up."

Duane Riner, who served for more than a year on the former governor's staff, says he shows "amazing self-control." Even when he would be expected to be irritable, he isn't.

"That isn't his style, to be irritable ... He probably ... would consider it a weakness, a personal weakness, to show common irritation to something."

There is little doubt 14 years in state politics have made Mr. Carter more intense, more jealous of his time. This is why friends think he has acquired a "loner" reputation — a reputation they say is not justified.

John Pope, an Americus, Georgia, businessman, and one of Mr. Carter's oldest and best friends, says:

"I don't think Jimmy relaxes nearly so much as he did ... A lot of people feel that since he's been in politics he's become aloof and doesn't remember earlier friendships. This is completely untrue, I think."

In the past, the Carters and one or two other couples liked to "just cook and eat and sit around with general conversation and dance some," he says.

Other friends, William and Irene Horne, recall that before the hectic pace of politics, there were several couples, including the Carters, who frequently relaxed together.

"Most every week we would meet Jimmy and Rosalynn ... and go dancing. We enjoyed this kind of relationship for years and years," says Mr. Horne.

Today, even the Carters' best friends have trouble breaking through the many Secret Service guards to Plains, Georgia. And it is tougher than ever for Mr. Carter to forget business, friends say.

"In the past 10 years he has been somewhat different in that he is so much husier and his mind seems to be constantly thinking," says Mr. Pope. "He had such a burning desire to help his fellow man. That's the way I've seen it."

Today his favourite relaxation is walking in the woods and fields, friends and relatives say.

He loves to "get out on his own land, or sometimes other places that he has hunted and hiked in his childhood, and walk in the ... fresh-ploughed fields after rain and look for arrowheads," says Mr. Pope.

"That's always been a great hobby of his — Indian artifacts. He has quite a collection, mainly arrowheads. A tremendous collection. He's done it since he was a little boy. And still, on almost every trip home, if he can get away with it, he goes looking for arrowheads."

Relaxing with friends today, the Carters generally prefer to stay at home out of the limelight.

"Jimmy is usually very casual," says one acquaintance. "He slips his shoes off and has on a sloppy-type shirt. We'll usually talk about news of the day, or possibly our families, or mutual friends."

These friends say their frequent contact with Mr. Carter over two or three decades leaves no doubt in their minds about his deeply felt commitment to minority rights. Nor is there significant evidence in his record — as governor, state senator, school-board member, or church deacon — to indicate otherwise. He spoke out years ago even when it got him in trouble with neighbours.

Mr. Horne thinks Christianity has a lot to do with Mr. Carter's views on the race issue.

"If you are a Christian person and you feel someone is being mistreated you naturally develop



Jimmy Carter (left) takes a November walk through a field on his farm near Plains, Ga., with brother-in-law Billy Carter.

a concern and care to do something about it."

While those who know him are impressed by Mr. Carter's political progress, none appears to hold him in awe. Nor do they think he is perfect.

His sister, Ruth, for example, thinks Jimmy should relax more than he does. "You really can't do everything," she says; perhaps her brother should be less a perfectionist. It is not only hard on him, but on those around him, she notes.

Even so, "His bark is worse than his bite. Not that he barks; he just looks."

His staff concedes he's sometimes "moody" — but the bad moods are usually short-lived, non-disrupting.

"He gets tired, and he gets irritable," says Greg Schneiders, Carter's personal travelling aide, "and when he gets irritable, he tends to withdraw a little bit. I would really hesitate to overemphasize that. Nixon withdrew, for example, but in a disastrous way, an extreme way."

At those times, "He will tend to sit by himself. Even when I'm sitting next to him, I can tell he just doesn't want to talk."

"And he will throw out barbs. Take little shots ... It's usually sarcasm," he says the opposite of what he means.

For instance, "If I have a lot of material that I have to give him — issue papers, memos, and so on — he may smile about it and let me know in a pleasant way that I'm loading him down with a lot of work. But if he's in a particularly bad mood, there'll be a comment like 'thanks a lot!'"

Then there is Mr. Carter's stubborn streak — something even he obliquely acknowledges in his autobiography, "Why Not the Best?"

He writes that Ben Fortson, Georgia's secretary of state, once called him "as stubborn as a South Georgia turtle." Perhaps, suggests Mr. Carter, with all the nation's problems this is a time people should not compromise on principle. If there is one outstanding ex-

ample of Carter stubbornness on planes to sit by himself. Even current campaign it was the "nic purity" issue that can just before Pennsylvania. Mr. Schneiders and press reports started to call him a call. No progress.

Finally, wife Rosalynn and Rep. Andrew Young, Georgia Democrat, put heat. He relented.

"He's stubborn," says on her staff. "But not stubborn fatal degree. To his credit, he's kept ethnic purity from political disaster and kept it level of a serious political level."

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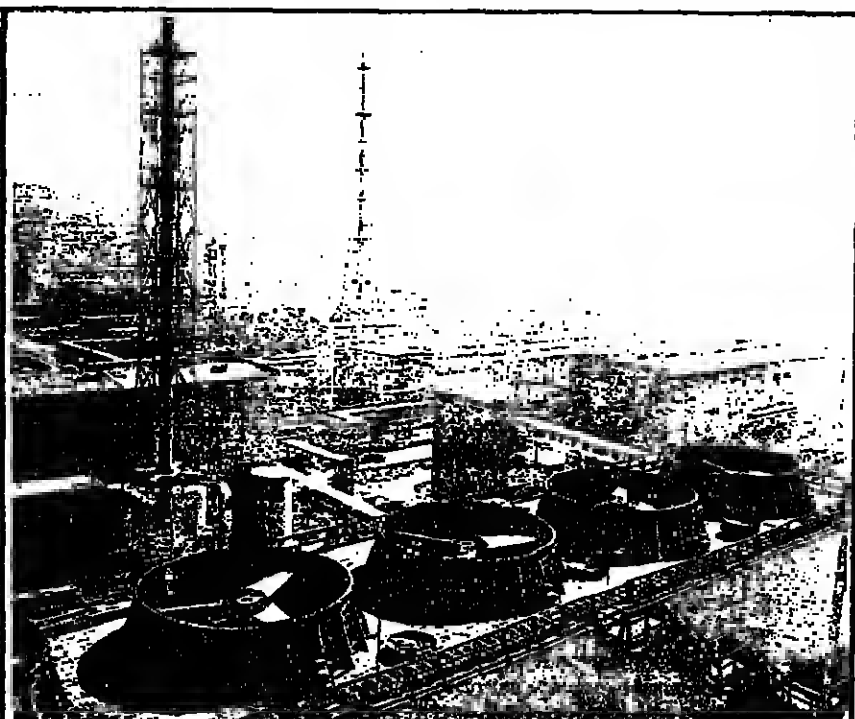
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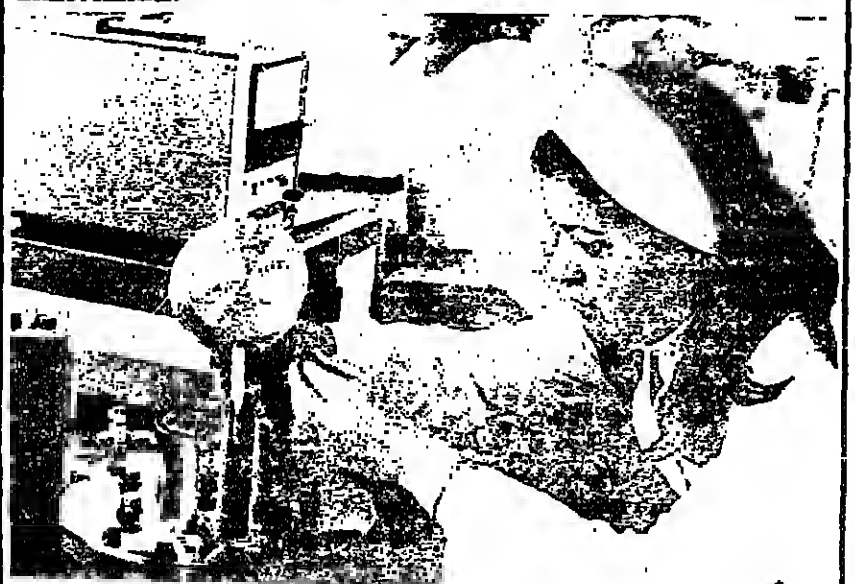


## The Zulu is proud, fierce, and kills fellow blacks

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 26. Behind the backlash in Africa's racial violence, a thousand Zulus—members of the country's proudest and fiercest tribe—make up more than half a million inhabitants to township. Live there with their wives and children. But several thousand Zulus live in the home-lands in Natal to live in So- large hostels. These Zulus, unencumbered by dependents, who took part in the violence against the white man in the last war, are now being sent to the township. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, nominal leader of the four million Zulus—South Africa's largest tribe—has tried to expand the Zulu cultural movement, Inkatha, into a political voice for all blacks. He has had only limited success, despite his outspoken opposition to the government's apartheid policy of separate racial development. Chief Buthelezi, chief minister of the KwaZulu homeland, has expressed concern over the violence and said he would travel to Soweto himself if necessary.



**BULGARIA'S GROWING INDUSTRY** — The Devnya industrial complex is one of the largest industrial centres in Bulgaria. It comprises several combines and a number of plants: the Karl Marx chemical combine, in which the plant for soda ash turns out 1,200,000 tons annually and is the largest in Europe; the chemical works for mineral fertilisers which is among the largest in the world. After the reconstruction of the cement plant its production will reach 2 million tons annually. The Devnya industrial complex was built in keeping with the requirements of the most up-to-date scientific and technological achievements.



**France determined on nuclear sale to Pakistan** — PARIS, Aug. 26, (R). — France is to go ahead with the sale of a nuclear reprocessing plant to Pakistan despite strong American opposition to the deal, presidential palace officials said yesterday. The go-ahead was given by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing shortly before Prime Minister Jacques Chirac resigned, the officials said. At a two-hour meeting with the president, Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues stressed that "there was no question of France, considering the controls to which Pakistan has agreed to submit, going back on its previous decision," an Elysee palace official said. U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has warned Pakistan it risks a cut-off of all American economic and military aid if the \$150 million deal, signed in March, goes through. Pakistan has given repeated assurances that it will not use the plant to make atomic weapons. The plant would reprocess atomic waste and produce plutonium which could be used as a raw ingredient for atomic weapons.

## Viking II motor fired for next week's landing

ANA, California, Aug. 26. Scientists yesterday fired the second Mars space probe's 72-second burst to prepare for next week's scheduled landing on the planet. The main danger from large boulders should be avoided since these have probably been covered up by the winds. The site chosen for Viking II is much further north than the landing zone in the Chryse valley chosen for Viking I when it landed on Mars on July 20. Utopia Planitia lies at a latitude of 48 degrees north of the planet's equator and scientists in charge of the research mission believe Viking II has more chance of encountering humidity there, a factor which would encourage the development of micro-organisms if life exists in some form on Mars. Meanwhile, the spokesman said laboratories aboard Viking I were continuing their automated experiment. The probe's excavator tool had dug a new trench in the planet's surface to provide samples for an analysis of inorganic elements. Biologists have been hindered over the past few days by interference that is causing difficulties in interpreting scientific information being relayed back from Mars. The interference is coming from the probe itself but scientists here said it was diminishing and that all of the information was still being stored inside the computer aboard Viking I. It can be retrieved as soon as the interference stops the researchers said.

## 1th Israeli £ evaluation in 14 months

JERUSALEM, Aug. 26, (A). — The Israeli pound was valued by 1.6 per cent yesterday against a "basket" of leading western currencies. It was the eleventh such valuation since June last year, the government initiated policy of frequent but monetary adjustments. It was the first time the pound's rate was determined against a selected group of western currencies rather than against the U.S. dollar alone. The currency "basket" consists of the dollar (account for 35 per cent), sterling (15 per cent), the Deutsche mark (15 per cent), the French franc (14 per cent) and the Dutch guilder (11 per cent). The new rate against the dollar is 8.25 Israeli pounds to the dollar, up from 8.00 in June.

## South African black protests lead to increased white defensiveness

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (CSM). — "You never really know what they are thinking: they never tell you." The young white South African was defensive about the white-black issue to his country. He and his girl friend, who was afraid to indicate the slightest political peeve, were eating waffles with honey and cream at Meike's Kitchen, a chain of Johannesburg restaurants with peasant gingham decor and good food. The man's contacts with blacks consisted of a couple of clerks at his office, he said. He had never met a university-educated black, although about 500 get degrees every year. In the wake of the devastating protests in Soweto and in other black townships, he thought the blacks should be given no more rights. His opinions are common—partly because apartheid, as the system of separation of the races is called, has worked so well, and partly that for most white South Africans there is almost no meaningful contact with blacks. Only about 5 per cent of Johannesburg's whites have ever been into Soweto, 12 miles away, or into the more dismal Alexandra, the black township that is smack next to Johannesburg's rich Dalas-style northern suburbs. Whites quite genuinely do not know what blacks in their own country are thinking. This reporter often found herself telling interested whites what blacks had told her. The most common point of contact is the master-servant relationship. Other channels for communication are individual churches, the South African Council of Churches (SACC), the Christian Institute, the Institute of Race Relations, and government officials administering black townships. Many government officials seem unsympathetic to black problems, but the other organisations and some individuals are in touch with what blacks are saying. The problem is whether this information gets through the bureaucracy to the decision-makers at the top. "No one in the government has asked me what the blacks are saying," said Beyers Naude of the Christian Institute, a man who is trusted by the blacks. He and John Rees of the SACC were warned to dissociate themselves from township activities during the demonstrations. "That shows the government doesn't think blacks can do something on their own. They always think there are white instigators," Dr. Naude said. But he says there are responsible government leaders who are concerned about what the demonstrations mean. A number of Afrikaners are afraid to speak out against the system. "They will think we are communists," said one Afrikaner in local government. He added, "Don't use my name." The Afrikaner press has been ahead of the government (which some people would argue is not far in demanding some kind of change. A few Afrikaners express concern the press may get squashed, but in the next breath they add the electorate must be educated for change by the press. The Nationalist Party government of Prime Minister John Vorster is secretive enough that few people know what it is planning. Mr. Vorster is trying to juggle between the hard-line whites and the need to avoid other black explosions. A white backlash after the Soweto demonstrations is evident in anger that the blacks destroyed so much government property paid for by whites. "What the outside world does not realise is that 10 per cent of South Africa's population is carrying the rest on its back," said Rendia Dippenaar, a member of a recently formed Afrikaner women's organisation called Kontack, which aims at increasing ties with blacks. The drastic fall in the world price of gold could be a strong factor in forcing the white government to modify apartheid. The weaker the South African economy becomes, the higher the unemployment, and the more trouble from blacks. There has been talk among some Afrikaners that the townships should be made into city-states and blacks given the right to govern them. But there is a simultaneous recognition that that would not be enough.

## Zambia has extensive uranium deposits

LUSAKA, Aug. 26, (AFP). — Extensive uranium deposits have been discovered in the Siavonga district in Zambia's southern province, Minister for Mines and Industry Axon Soko announced here yesterday. He said the discovery of uranium followed airborne surveys conducted over the Siavonga area,

## On nationwide T.V.

## D'Estaing smoothes out his premier change

PARIS, Aug. 26, (AFP). — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing last night sought to soft-pedal his change in premiers from Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac to former Foreign Trade Minister Raymond Barre. Mr. Chirac, announcing his resignation, complained strongly that he did not have adequate powers to carry out his duties, a statement which won immediate backing from Gaullist Party Secretary-General Yves Guena. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing countered this by citing the late General de Gaulle's opposition to a "regime of parties" and his insistence on the concept of a premier subordinate to the head of state. "A change in government is an important event but not a dramatic one," the president told television correspondents during a nationwide broadcast. He paid homage at the same time to Mr. Chirac's loyalty during the 26 months he has been premier. It was nonetheless evident that the departure of a Gaullist premier marked a turning point in French political life. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing did not hide his wish to see the government's parliamentary majority, made up of Gaullists, Centre Democrats, and the president's own Independent Republicans, lean more towards "the centre-left." He said he wanted to give the government "more serenity in power" and complained that the outgoing cabinet "showed its divisions too much." Mr. Giscard d'Estaing described Mr. Barre, 52, a law professor, as "the best French economist" of the day. He said he hoped that he had found the man best suited to combat not only inflation but also the permanent causes of inflation which threatened to undermine the country. Criticising the outgoing head of government chiefly for his failure to explain his policies, he said he expected Mr. Barre to be more explicit and more "serene." The fact remains that after two years in power, the president intended to move on to "a new phase," though without asking the support of the Gaullist-dominated parliamentary majority. Mr. Barre's government will not be announced until Friday, and it is then that the Gaullists' future weight in government will be better evaluated. Some Gaullists are saying they should support the new government conditionally but not take part. Answering a T.V. interviewer's question on the possibility that he was risking dissolution of parliament, the president said he counted on the majority of French people as on the majority of deputies. It was Mr. Chirac, he said, who wanted premature elections this autumn. Mr. Barre, a total antithesis of the austere Mr. Chirac — by his ample physique and reportedly gentle approach — has for many years now steeped himself in European affairs. For six years, up until 1972, he was vice-president of the commission of the economic community in charge of economic and financial affairs. And his obvious successes since

being appointed foreign trade minister by President Giscard d'Estaing, himself a former finance minister, in February this year have been numerous. Yet he is a technocrat with only six months of ministerial experience behind him, and his first task will be, in his own words, to settle France's nagging inflation problem. Mr. Barre's efforts in this direction will come as the National Assembly gets to grips, after the summer vacation, with debating the budget. At his retirement, Jacques Chirac will not however be quitting politics — he is after all one of the leading lights of the Gaullist movement, still the most powerful party in the government coalition. At 43, Mr. Chirac is seen by political observers here as having an active future in front of him, and perhaps not just as president of the General Council of the poor department of the Corrèze in central France. President Giscard d'Estaing's "presidentialism" — a stand which is not endorsed by all Gaullists — will remain for a long time yet, it seems, a subject liable to split the governmental majority. And with Mr. Barre, President Giscard d'Estaing seems prepared to take up the challenge and accept all the risks that this entails, observers consider.

## EEC bank to develop North Sea oil field

BRUSSELS, Aug. 26, (R). — The European Investment Bank, the common market's long-term financing unit, yesterday announced a \$30 million loan for developing the Beryl oilfields in the British sector of the North Sea. The loan, for seven years at an annual interest rate of nine per cent, will be used to build a concrete oil reservoir and a steel loading tower anchored to the seabed in the field which is 150 km (90 miles) southeast of the Shetland islands. The funds will be paid to an American firm, North Sea Incorporated, which owns a 20 per cent stake in the consortium exploiting the field, the bank said.

## Steady 12 % rise forecast for British prices

LONDON, Aug. 26, (R). — Prospects of Britain staging a quick economic recovery appear gloomy, according to an international survey of bankers and businessmen published here yesterday. The survey, based on interviews with more than 400 institutions and companies in Britain and overseas, was compiled by Amex Bank, the London-based merchant banking arm of the American Express company. It forecast that British prices will still be rising at a 12 per cent annual rate by July 1977—twice the U.S. and West German rate. Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey has said he expects the rate, now 12.9 per cent, to fall to seven per cent by the end of next year. The Labour government has imposed limits on wage rises to help achieve this. The British economy received a setback Tuesday with the news that unemployment had topped the 1.5 million mark. This, together with fears that worsening drought might force some industry to go onto a reduced working week, has brought renewed pressure on the sterling. The survey said that the expectation of a 12 per cent inflation rate next year "presents a serious threat to the United Kingdom incomes policy... it implies at least a three per cent fall in real earnings."

## Gulf oil states will aid Bahrain with \$100m annually

KUWAIT, Aug. 26, (R). — The Prime Minister of Bahrain, Sheikh Khalifa Bin Sultan Al Khalifa, was quoted here yesterday as saying that Gulf oil states were likely to present his island state with an annual subsidy of \$100 million a year. He told the newspaper Al Siyasa that the subsidy was proposed by Kuwait and was expected to be approved by the other states—Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates. Sheikh Khalifa also said that a proposed causeway to link Bahrain with the Saudi Arabian mainland would bring Bahrain politically closer to the other Gulf Arab states, would revive Bahrain's position as the commercial centre of the Gulf, and encourage industrial investment on the island. The prime minister said, however, that he did not think co-operation among Gulf states had reached the desired level. "There is amity and strong personal ties but things are not as they should be on the practical level," he added. Sheikh Khalifa said that Gulf states should meet at the highest possible level and if a meeting of head of states was not possible, then the Gulf prime ministers should meet.

## Jimmy Carter: devoted loner

[Continued from page 3] turning around in a relatively short period of time. "Those who know Mr. Carter best say his greatest differences from most politicians are that he is more serious, more intense, more dedicated to anything he undertakes. But he is respected by his peers. Fellow governors who served with him in the South say he was never "one of the boys." "He's not a hail-fellow-well-met type, the kind who'll say, 'Let's have a drink and swap political stories,' says one Southern governor privately. Once during a Southern Governors' Conference, while most other governors were playing tennis or golf, Mr. Carter had a helicopter pick him up and take him to study a county health-care centre. His seriousness makes him appear aloof. It is a quality that will probably persist if he becomes president. Next: What others say about Mr. Carter.

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# One day life will be found in the distant galaxies

PARAMUS, New Jersey (CSM). — By radio, television, and especially by such high-powered devices as air defence radar, mankind is sending a constant stream of signals to the stars. One of these days we may get a reply.

## Science fiction oonsense?

"Not at all," says Dr. William G. Donaldson, a communications expert who, like many scientists and technologists, no longer questions whether there is advanced civilisation among the 100 billion stars in our galaxy but spends time and effort pondering, "what will they say, and how will we talk to them?"

Dr. Donaldson, who is director of support services for Federal Electric Corporation and who helped design the Distant Early Warning Radar System (DEW line) that circles the Arctic, says that for more than six hours a day, "we're sending broadcasts into the galaxy."

As the earth turns, the radar signals emanating from sites placed every 100 miles along the DEW line are sent directly through the centre of the Milky Way.

"Somebody probably already knows we're here," he explains. "We've been sending such signals for 20 years."

"Civilisations may be associated with stars 10 to 12 light years from earth. One or more of them may have received these signals and already may be answering them. It's possible, and getting more and more probable, that they are. But we don't know because we aren't listening," Dr. Donaldson says.

That's why he is proposing there be an international effort to put 10 huge antennae in earth orbit, or on the moon, to make a systematic search for interstellar signals.

After the current space shuttle programme is operational, the United States will have the capability to construct such a communication station, which Dr. Donaldson estimates would cost \$5 billion and take five years to put in operation.

Dr. Donaldson was one of several experts who met recently with deputy director Miles Ross of the Kennedy Space Center in a series of discussions on "the next big step" to be taken in space.

Held in conjunction with the three-day Space Congress meeting in Cocoa Beach, Florida, specialists talked about prospects of constructing a permanent space station by 1985 that would lead to manufacturing in space and mining the moon.

Dr. Gerard O'Neill, a Princeton University physics professor, predicts space colonies with as many as 10,000 persons could be operating in two decades. The major obstacle to such progress in space, the experts note, would be lack of

public commitment and a decision to "go ahead."

As for his proposal to build a communication facility, Dr. Donaldson says just one firm contact with another planet would be enough to prompt a resurgence of public interest in space.

Why should a world wrestling with hunger, lack of energy, and other earthly problems spend such sums on space projects?

"The long-term survival of our planet may be based on our contacting these people," argues Dr. Donaldson.

He explains that "to generations to come," when our earth needs help, "other advanced civilisation, if they are benevolent, could exchange enough information with us to accelerate our evolution and help us survive."

Pointing out that earth still is in the early stages of technology, the communications expert estimates there are 10 million stars that might have planets with life forms equal to or more advanced than those of earth.

"If they can receive our signals and answer them, they'd be at least as advanced as we are," he reasons.

Initial response might merely be the return of the same signal sent from earth. Later, a code based on something universal such as the table of elements might be used to transmit a drawing.

Right now, Dr. Donaldson says he is doing all of his talking to earthlings whom he hopes to interest in making a few long-distance calls.



The Cone Nebula — 1,000 light-years away and one of the countless possibilities of contact



Hung Tung with one of his fashionable oddities.

## Unknown Taiwan artist becomes star; but no one understands his paintings

TAIPEI, Taiwan (CSM). — An illiterate fisherman who turned to art at the age of 50 has suddenly taken Taiwan's art world by storm. A recent two-week exhibition of Hung Tung's paintings at the United States Information Service office in Taipei attracted more than 5,000 people a day—by far the largest crowd ever to view a USIS exhibit here.

Mr. Hung began painting seven years ago when he started doodling with some Chinese characters written by his son.

"Hey, I can draw," he exclaimed. That very day he told his wife that he would never go back to fishing, and he has kept that vow.

Mr. Hung has left his native fishing village, Nankunshen, in southern Taiwan, only a few times. (In fact he had visited a big city

only once before coming to Taipei last month for the opening of his exhibition. That was in 1973 when he visited Kaohsiung, a busy port and manufacturing centre in southern Taiwan.)

His main themes are taken from the daily life of Nankunshen, which contains less than 100 people but boasts one of Taiwan's most famous temples, the Temple of the Five Kings.

Both the temple and Taiwanese religious festivals figure prominently in Mr. Hung's paintings; fish and boats also appear frequently. His scrolls abound with brightly coloured miniatures.

Despite the fact that Mr. Hung never attended school, he has learned a few Chinese characters, Japanese kana, and English letters so these, too, sometimes appear in

his works—though he admits he doesn't understand their meaning.

Mr. Hung had received some recognition and encouragement before the USIS opening. Five years ago Mr. Hung showed some of his paintings—which he said had been drawn by a friend—to Chang Bei-vao, a local artist. When Chang said the paintings were brilliant, Hung's face lit up, and he announced that he himself was the artist.

Echo magazine, an English-language monthly devoted to Chinese culture and sold both in Taiwan and abroad, carried a feature story about Hung in 1972, but the article had little impact.

In fact, almost no one in Taiwan had heard of Mr. Hung until March, when Artist magazine, the sponsor of his exhibition at USIS, devoted 50 pages of its March issue to a discussion of Hung and his works.

Only three days prior to the opening of the exhibition, Mr. Hung became an overnight sensation. Newspaper columnists and critics of all persuasions expressed their opinions about the significance of his art. According to Ho Cheong-Kuang, editor of Artist, some people who initially had labelled Hung's work as childish called him a genius after they had seen the exhibit.

Perhaps the most important reason for the local fascination with Hung Tung is that he is truly native, which has prompted a certain degree of pride among Taiwanese.

As one college-educated woman, who was originally from rural Taiwan but now lives in Taipei, said, "He reminds us of what our life used to be like before we came into contact with modern civilisation."

"This is not an art exhibit, it's a happening," said Neal Donnelly, a USIS official. "There are people coming here who have never been to an art exhibit in their lives. One morning here were 200 people in line at 8 o'clock even though the exhibit didn't open until 10 a.m."

Mr. Hung refuses to sell any of his paintings, though he has been

offered as much as \$2,500 U.S. for individual works. He did, however, present U.S. ambassador Leonard Unger with one painting as a gift in appreciation for allowing the exhibit to be held at the USIS.

When I asked Artist editor Ho the significance of the painting government if it would, Hung had given to Unger, Ho said he did not know—and added that Hung probably did not know either.

Mr. Hung never goes out without his woollen cap, and his favo-

urite shirt is decorated with his own artwork, as is his home wife works to support the family. "If she doesn't make enough," says Mr. Hung, "we eat, but we drink a lot of USIS."

He used to say he would donate all his paintings to the significance of the painting government if it would, Hung had given to Unger, Ho said he did not know—and added that Hung probably did not know either. He decided to build a house for himself—and he can still keep his paintings.



Examination and classification of illicit drugs intercepted by Customs and military investigators is an important part of the work of the Laboratory of the Government Chemist in London. Here, a research chemist uses the thin-layer chromatographic process in the identification of cannabis resin. Evidence of prior possession of a larger quantity of drugs than has been discovered is also sought by the examination of traces found as remnants in clothing, luggage, vehicles or smoking residues.

## Tonight's T.V. Features

### BIG VALLEY

#### OTHERS FACE JUSTICE

Gang chief returns to town to visit his wife's grave and sets the town in havoc.

### THE ROOKIES

#### READY, WRITING ANGEL

Drug addiction spreads in a school and brings in the rookies to investigate its source.

### A FAMILY AT WAR

#### UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

The General Election in July 1945 presents the British people with a choice: between the man who has led them through the war, and the men who want to build a socialist society. But for John Porter, it is a choice of quite a different kind.

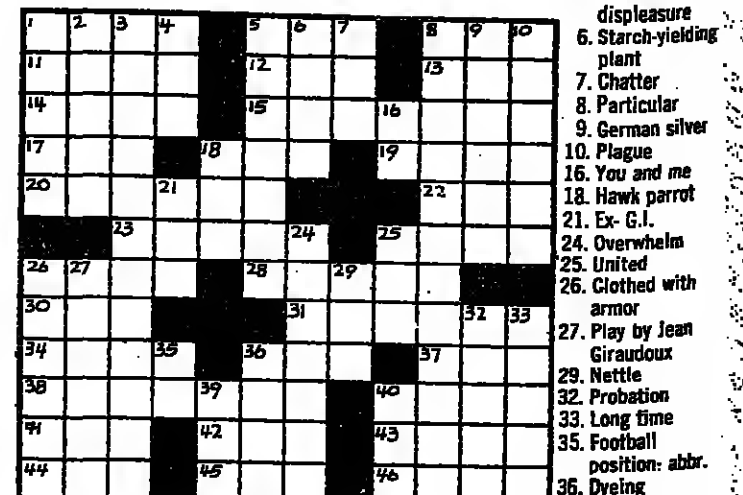
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ACROSS  
1. Dolomites  
5. Banter  
8. Overlie  
11. Emperor  
17. Fixed point in time  
13. Suffix expressing liability  
14. River to the English channel  
15. Outskirts  
17. Ship-formed clock  
18. Stammer  
19. Vamoose  
20. Newly-hatched salmon  
22. Shoshonean  
23. Treaty organization  
25. Khayyam  
26. Greatest quantity  
28. Gyrate  
30. Tropical bird  
31. Gracefulness  
34. Fetish  
36. Sacred chest  
37. Square measure  
38. Clan or tribe  
40. Fresh-water porpoise

DOWN  
1. Pineapple  
2. Uniform  
3. Skilled  
4. Scion  
5. Feels  
6. Starch-yielding plant  
7. Chatter  
8. Particular  
9. German silver  
10. Plague  
11. You and me  
12. Hawk parrot  
13. Ex-G.I.  
14. Overwhelm  
15. United  
16. Clothed with armor  
17. Play by Jean Giraudoux  
18. Nettle  
19. Probation  
20. Long time  
21. Football position: abbr.  
22. Dyeing apparatus  
23. Season  
24. Danish food



Per time 20 min. AP Newsfeatures 8-27 40. Danish food

## OUT AND ABOUT

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هكذا من الاصل



## Tanaka, Nakasone rejects bid to subpoena

Aug. 26, (AFP). — A joint motion to subpoena Senator General Yasuhiro Nakasone, ruling Liberal Democracy and former Prime Minister Tanaka was voted today.

The opposition parties suspected that Mr. Nakasone, as the minister of international trade and industry in 1972, might have played a part in promoting the import of the Tri-star airbuses and the government's decision to buy Lockheed's P3C Orion anti-submarine patrol aircraft.

Meanwhile, Mr. Tetsuzo Fuwa, chief of the JCP secretariat, called on the speaker of the house of representatives, and Mr. Kenzo Kono, president of the House of Councillors, separately today and asked them to exercise their authority to enable both houses to examine the political and moral responsibilities of dietmen allegedly involved in the scandal.

## Denktash: partition of Cyprus should be avoided if talks resume

Aug. 26, (AFP). — The Cypriot attitude is "pushing the island into the present two zones."

Nominations have meanwhile closed today for elections to the 35-seat Cyprus house of representatives on September 5.

Eighty-one candidates have submitted their nominations — 70 from four political parties and 11 independents.

Under the constitution the house of representatives had 35 Greek-Cypriot seats and 15 Turkish-Cypriot seats. But Turkish-Cypriot deputies quit the house in 1963 during inter-communal hostilities and never returned.

The democratic rally party of former house president and ex-negotiator in the inter-communal talks, Mr. Glafkos Clerides, which advocates a more pro-western policy, is contesting all but one of the 35 seats.

Mr. Kyprianou's Democratic Front Party has nominated 21 candidates, the Socialist Edele Party six and the Communist Akel Party nine.

## Andreotti: no secret deal with Communists

ROME, Aug. 26, (AFP). — Premier Giulio Andreotti today denied any "secret deal" or "any other diabolical plotting" between his Christian-Democratic minority government and the Italian Communist Party.

Replying jokingly to questions before a television audience, he urged the country's political parties to allow him to work quietly until the end of September before handing down their final verdict on his government.

## U.S. to study Arab working conditions in occupied area

VIV, Aug. 26, (AFP). — U.S. conditions of Arab workers in Arab territory occupied by Israel will be next month on behalf of International Labour Organisation (ILO), the mini-labour announced today.

An inquiry will be headed by Torkel Opsahl, an ex-international law from university. He will be assisted by some officials from the ILO.

Industry spokesman said investigation was a come-between Israel and Arab which wanted to set up own inquiry team.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

market closed slightly off the top in quiet trading Thursday technical rally in front of the bank holiday weekend, dealers 1500 the FT index was up 4.7 at 357.1.

Government stocks fell back to near overnight levels after making gains of around 1/8 point while leading industrials scored rises of up to 5p while banks were higher by 10p.

Shares reduced earlier gains as the gold bullion price came down after the afternoon fixing. Australians were irregularly higher.

Unilever led industrials higher with gains of 8p and 10p while rises of 3p to 4p were scored by Courtauld, ICI, Glaxo, Tubes and Beecham. Lucas, GEC, GKN and Hawker 10p.

Cement reduced an early 7p gain by 2p after its results. Anglo mines, De Beers gained 10p on further consideration of shares which came out earlier this week, dealers added.



INSIDE LEBANON — An Israeli soldier inspects the water load of a donkey inside Lebanese territory. The boy was going to his village in southern Lebanon. (AP wirephoto).

## Portugal's ruling council slams political "speculators"

LISBON, Aug. 26, (AFP). — The Portuguese Council of the Revolution today warned certain political groups, individuals, and news organisations, not to indulge in "speculation" which could create a "feeling of instability."

In a statement, the council which oversees the country's revolutionary programme said it would not allow certain parties "to persist in harming the development of democracy by creating the feeling of instability which exists only in the minds of those who objectively do not want the consolidation of a democratic state."

The armed forces would not accept being considered as they were considered in 1975 "when there resigned a permanent climate of putschism," it said.

It reaffirmed that the armed forces were deeply committed to "the consolidation of victories of revolution and the total democratisation of the country."

## Anarchy prevails in Soweto township

[Continued from page 1]

term contracts. Some were reported to have continued their rampage, indiscriminately attacking anyone in their path, after today's mauling-attack.

Police opened fire several times to try to halt the violence, township sources said.

Hand-to-hand fighting between blacks was reported from the heart of Soweto.

A police spokesman said people were fleeing to police stations where, in some cases, there was "standing room only."

In Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, a banned South African black nationalist movement today urged blacks all over South Africa to join in Soweto-style protests against the Pretoria government.

The African National Congress (ANC), which is based in Tanzania said in a statement that the three-day strike by workers in Soweto this week was a "mighty blow against racism."

The ANC urged other black workers "to mobilise and use their organised strength in country-wide stay-at-homes and other industrial actions. The united power of labour is unconquerable," it said.

"The offensive must be broadened, deepened and generalised to encompass the whole country and involve every section of our people and all social groups with whom we share the common objective of a non-racial, democratic South Africa," the statement said.

In Pretoria, the chief of police "riot control," Brigadier D.J. Kriel, today promised firm action against the militant Zulus.

We are acting against the "Zulus," he said. "The police have to protect life and property and maintain law and order."

He said that "the Zulus are unhappy with the vagrants and Tsotsis (thugs) they feel are interfering with their freedom to work."

The black backlash began after Zulus had been intimidated on their way to work. Two of them were reported to have been flung from a train and killed. Zulus returning from work on Tuesday found their hostel had been set on fire.

Police said this morning that 10 of the blacks officially listed as dead were killed by police and at least two of them were known to be Zulus.

Rioting raged for the third day running in Bonteheuwel township for coloureds (people of mixed race) near Cape Town. Police shot dead one man and wounded others a police spokesman said.

Baton charges and teargas were the order of the day as police repeatedly dispersed stone-throwing crowds of coloureds.

## Meir Kahane arrested for trespass in Hebron

JERUSALEM, Aug. 25, (Agencies). — Rabbi Meir Kahane, head of the Jewish Defence League was detained today in Hebron with several dozens of his militant followers.

They went to the occupied West Bank to join inhabitants of the Kiryat Arba Jewish quarter near Hebron in attempting to take possession of a former Jewish hospital and one-time synagogue in the town of Hebron.

The Kahane group prayed with several hundred other Jews in the building while angry Arab crowds demonstrated in protest.

Police sources said they were later released but would be charged with criminal trespass.

Hebron Mayor Fahd Al Qasabeh disclosed yesterday that the Jordanian government has promised to finance the construction of Arab housing around the Jewish settlement of Kiryat Arba so that it could not expand any further.

## Barre moves to appease Gaullists

[Continued from page 1]

at a by-election in the autumn, the sources said.

In an interview with West German television recorded the day before his resignation was accepted, Mr. Chirac said he planned to take part in a vigorous campaign against the left in France leading up to legislative elections scheduled for 1978. The interview was broadcast last night.

## Sadat, Kaunda call for action on Namibia

CAIRO, Aug. 26, (R). — President Anwar Sadat today called for the immediate withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia (Southwest Africa) and general elections under U.N. supervision to ensure its independence, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported.

The Egyptian president said that South Africa continued to rule Namibia in defiance of the world community.

The South African government had also tortured people there and committed acts of terrorism, he said in a message to the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political organisation, MENA said.

The union was meeting to mark "Namibia Day," the anniversary of the first guerrilla attack made by the Southwest Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) 10 years ago in their fight for independence.

In one of his toughest statements on Southern Africa, the president also launched a harsh attack on unnamed Western nations who maintained ties with South Africa but supported United Nations measures against the white minority government in Pretoria.

Dr. Kaunda said black Africa's efforts to find a peaceful way out of Southern African tensions had failed and indicated that the only path open to black Africans in the future was war.

"Now we fight," he told a gathering of diplomats and politicians at the opening of the U.N. Institute for Namibia — a school for administrators to run Namibia after independence from South African rule.

SWAPO President Sam Nujoma accompanied Dr. Kaunda on the speakers' rostrum.

## Arrested Egyptians confess to Libyan spying charges



ACCUSED SPIES — These portraits were released by the official Arab Revolutionary News Agency (ARNA) of Libya with caption stating they show Murad Al Kholy, an Egyptian employee of the Libyan Civil Aviation Department, and Mamdouh Munib (right) Secretary of the Egyptian Relations Office in Tripoli. Both are accused of spying for Egypt.

TRIPOLI, Aug. 26, (R). — A self-confessed Egyptian spy said in a television interview here that he had been asked to provide Egypt with information about the Libyan force, the official news agency ARNA reported today.

Mohammed Murad Al Kholy, an employee in the Libyan Civil Aviation Department, admitted he had delivered reports to Mamdouh Mahmoud Munib, First Secretary of the Egyptian Relations Office in Tripoli. Mr. Al Kholy said he had supplied the secretary with details of the air force and its pilots as well as installations and officials of the Civil Aviation Department.

He had given Mr. Munib reports on some agricultural projects, ARNA said.

The agency quoted Al Kholy as saying: "I sometimes contacted him through a retired general, Yahia Shinawi, who guaranteed to realise my demands and to facilitate my mission in the Egyptian Relations Office in Tripoli."

ARNAsaid the spy said the first secretary had told him he was trying to recruit people to carry out sabotage and to start fires in the port and at petrol stations and cinemas.

Mr. Munib had also asked Al Kholy to circulate leaflets against the Libyan government.

Al Kholy first arrived in Tripoli in December 1969, ARNA said.

The agency reported yesterday that security forces had arrested members of another Egyptian spy and sabotage ring, who had been ordered to stage assassinations and bomb attacks.

At the United Nations, U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said today that South Africa's proposals for giving independence to Namibia were an inadequate response to the needs of the situation.

Eight days ago delegates to the multi-racial conference on the future of Namibia announced in Windhoek, the capital, that they had set December 31, 1978, as the target date for independence.

The U.N. wants South Africa to leave the territory by the end of this month.

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### Arabian Horse Racing

The administration of the Royal Racing Club invites the public to the Arabian horse races to be held every Sunday afternoon at 4:30 p.m. at the Club's racing grounds in Marka, Amman.

The racing includes:

- Two races for horses bred in the Badia (desert) and the countryside.
- Four races for stable horses.

### BRITISH LADIES OF AMMAN

The next meeting will be at 10 a.m. (note new time) on Wednesday September 1 at the British Embassy Club

Featuring: Skin Care and Make-up Demonstration

New Members Welcome